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LILITERS NOT THE CONTROL OF THE

se XVI.....

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-JOHANNA D'ARC-ALL BROADWAY THEATRE, Breadway-PRESENTED AT

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Equestrian Perform-CURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street. THE TOOD!.

MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Hanky Buns. BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broadway-Ambassadhess-CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-

TELLOWS' MINSTRELS, Fellows' Opera House, 664 AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES AF-NEW YORK AMPHITHEATRE, JT BOWERY-EQUESTRIAN

WASHINGTON HALL-PANORAMA OF THE PILGRIN'S CATTLER'S COSMORAMA, corner of Thirteenth street

MINERVA ROOMS-PANORANA OF IRELAND.

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, March 27, 1851. News from Europe. The Europa is due at Halifax, with one week's

later intelligence from all parts of Europe. Summary of the Latest Intelligence.

Both branches of the Legislature were in session yesterday, and considering that they had been on a iollification for some days previous, they conducted themselves very well. They transacted a quantity of miscellaneous business-a report of which will be found under our telegraphic head.

The administration at Washington, it appears, are awaking to the necessity of weakening the abolition whig influence in this State, by removing some of the Seward office-holders. The recent Seward dinner at the Astor House seems to have operated on Mr. Fillmore and his cabinet like a galvanic shock; but it is to be hoped that its effects will not be transitory. By a judicious exercise of its constitutional prerogatives, the administration can do a great deal towards clipping the wings of the whig abolitionists in this State, late in the day though it be. But the pruning knife must be anplied constantly and steadily, not in fits or startsfor vacillation, after a commencement, would strengthen rather than weaken, the abolition whigs

The synopsis of Mr. Webster's speech at Annapolis, will be read with some interest. Although we publish a double sheet, we cannot, this morning, find room for a full report of Mr. W.'s remarks.

Opening of the Presidential Campaign-Willlam H. Seward, the Abolition Whig Candidate for 1852.

It is better to enter upon the commencement of a new half century in the history of a great people-a half century that may be more ous in its results to this mighty republic than that through which we have recently passed-it is better to begin this important measure of time by a simple announcement of the broadest, the deepest, the most startling fact and principle, in the commencement of a new movement among the American people, that has ever taken place in this coun-We mean simply what we say. William H. Seward, one of the ablest politicians, and we believe one of the purest men in private life, but also one of the most reckless and unprincipled demagogues that this country has ever seen, may now be considered the chief and prominent candidate of the abolition whige of New York, of New England, and of the whole North and Northwest, in the presidential contest of 1852. In the recent drunken orgies held by the Legis-

are of the State, in company with the Co Council of the city-from the Astor House revelries to the disgraceful exhibition on Blackwell's islandfrom the Five Point visitations, to the bacchamalian scenes on Long Island-we have had glimpses, true and unmistakenble, of the purposed of William H. Feward, the great demagogue, and the most dangerous man of the age to this country, and those of associates, his instruments, his understrappers, his editors, his backers, his boot blacks, and all others that congregate about and around him. The abolition whigs and the abolition democrats united, during those orgies, in presenting this new abelition platform, and this new abolition project, of those the control and manage the State of New York, and the whole North. At the Astor House dinper. Mr. Seward solemnly declared that he was a believer in the Christian religion; he has also declared bissolemn belief, in times past, in anti-masonry, his belief in anti-rentism, and, for years past, has declared his solemn belief in anti-slavery and abolition se firmly and as positively as he declared his belief in Christianity, and, to crown all, his belief in the existence of a higher law, above and superior to all buman laws and all constitutions. These are his avowals, and the object of his speeches; and these expositions are simply to place himself in the vanguard among the aspirants for the presidency in the contest which is new opening. Mr. Stanton, from the democratic side of the Legislature-a barnburner and abolitionist of the blackest die-express cs more fully the sentiments and opinions which are the foundation of the new presidential movement, and the platform of the new candidate. He exclaims-"We shall soon see the time when the whole of this continent will be under our control; and when that time comes, the sun will not rise upon a master or et upon a slave." The abolition of slavery in the Southern States, ultimately and positively, is thus stated and put forth as the corner-stone of the new political movement, of which William H. Seward is the great representative and embodiment, at this

The organs of these conspiracies to destroy this Union by stealth, and force not only South Carolina, but all the Southern States, into revolt-the organs of these conspirators and these conspiracies, are already beginning to show false cards to the people, by stating the objects of the visit of the Legislature to this city in such a way as to deceive. The two abolition organs in this city -the Tribune and the Concur and Enquirer-concur in representing the recent wish of the Legislature to New York as an effort to unite the city and the State in one movement, without telling us what that movement is, but which we have explained. The Tribear conceals the purposes of this new conspiracy, and with characteristic duplicity alludes to the Legislature inspecting the prisons, the alms houses, the orphan asylums, the insane asylums, the deaf and dumb institution, and various other places while indulging in their julification here at the cost of our already over-taxed citizens, and plumes itself on the advantages which will flow m such visits, on account of the experience which the Legislature have acquired concerning New York, so that they will be enabled to legislate more understandingly in future. They have, unquestion ably, acquired considerable experience in the saysteries of rum-drinking and intoxication-in gambling and in blacklegism; and, no doubt, are by thistime of her pareengers having died on the pareenge.

well acquainted with the manner in which business of all kinds is transacted in the classic neighborhood of the Five Points; but whether such experience will enable them to legislate more understandingly for the interests of the State and city, is a question which we will leave our cotemporary to reply to. If such experience is necessary to make good legislators, w have thousands and tens of thousands of our degraded population who ought to occupy the seats which our quondam legislators now hold in the capitol in Albany.

Looking at the moral aspects of this new abolition movement, there can be no doubt that this was the most singular conjunction of the Legislature and the Common Council that ever took place between any legislative bodies. It will cost the city from thirty to forty thousand dollars, and the scene which were exhibited would disgrace even the Five Points, and directly tend to make subjects for the very pesitentiary on Blackwell's Island which the two bodies visited. But what else could be expected from such a union? What else could be expected from such a body as the New York Common Coun cil, who have shown themselves enemies to the public interests, and who, among numerous other in-stances of corruption, passed the infamous gas contract-who always, and for reasons best known to themselves, bartered away the rights of their constituents and are regardless of public opinion? What else, too, could be expected from a whig abolition Legislature, whose conduct has been as bad and as suspicious, during the present session, as that of the New York Common Council !—for we are satisfied that if the curtain were raised, we should see scenes of corruption, extravagance, and folly in the unreported legislation at Albany, that would startle the community, and nearly persuade the people of the State of New York to throw the whole batch of them into the North river.

All these discreditable, doings by both of these bodies are, however, far less potent in their injurious effects on both the city and the State, than the project which is now entertained to place William H. Seward at the head of the whig abolition candidates for the presidency, and in endeavoring to make him chief magistrate of this nation, through the anti-slavery element of the North. The support and probable election of such a man, with such principles as he avows, and under such circumstances as surround him, would, in a few years, be a death blow to the Union. Such a deplorable catastrophe might indeed occur before such an election; for it is easy to see that as soon as such a sentiment were manifested in the Northern States, there would be a determination formed, not only in South Carolina, but throughout the whole Southern country. that would lead directly to further estrangement, difficulty and disunion, and eventually prostrate this republic in the dust. Notwithstanding these ominous signs of the times, the intelligent merchants and people of New York, and of the commercial cities and towns in the interior, are quietly and blindly submitting to such a state of things by such a demagogue as Seward, aided and assisted by such editors and journals, and such influences, as we have mentioned. How much longer will they indulge in this unaccountable apathy ?

THE POLICE GAZETTE-WARNING TO NEWS Boys and News Agents .- Wilkes, the runaway convict, has announced, in the congenial organ of the former Plainfield plunderers, that he intends, in the most savage style, to walk into the court judges, and jury, at Poughkeepsie, who recently tried, convicted, and would have sentenced him, had he not fled from the hands of justice. It is quite probable, therefore, that the next number of the Police Gazette will contain a number of atrocious libels upon the intelligent citizens and authorities in Poughkeepsie, the circulation of which may involve every one connected with the distribution of that paper. News boys and news agents cannot be too careful in avoiding the penalty of temerity in opposing the law, by not being parties to the offence. may be remembered that Dexter & Brother were, not long since, muleted in a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, for merely selling the Police Gazette which contained violent libels on some of our best citizens. The warning is one that should not be overlooked, for all the news boys and agents being liable, true wisdom calls on every one to let the dangerous sheet alone. News boys and agents are not the only ones in jeopardy. We learn that the printers, publishers, and paper makers of this same ournal are, also, likely to have trouble, as they participate in the profits which are to be derived from the contemplated attacks on the court and jury at Poughkeepsie. Wilkes, who has fled, will b able to issue his sheet through the aid of those who share with him in the profits of publication, though, unless he escapes to foreign parts, he is liable to be caught at any moment, as the able officer, Mr.

While we give this seasonable advice to the news boys and news agents, which we hope will be useful to them, we are also pleased to tell them of the Sunday Era-started in this city some time ago, and conducted with great efficiency and much talent, particularly in its elucidation of stool-pigeon mysteries, as carried on by the corrupt priests of that ommunity, with Wilkes as chief expounder and conjurer-will contain, the coming week, it is said, a very full exposition of the practices under this now almost exploded system of mock-morality and order, and it will be an admirable substitute therefore, for the dimmercus Police Gazette, because it will tend to exprese clearly the motives and means adopted by Wilkes and his associates to make a show of decency before the public.

As for Wilkes himself, nothing more need be said than that the supremacy of the law will be maintained, if he can be found in New Jersey, or any other State. A requisition, we learn, has been made for him, and it is quite certain that he will be brought up for his sentence within a short period, unless he has made his escape out of the country. All the necessary arrangements were completed yes terday, for the purpose of showing that a person convicted of an offence is not to set himself up as court, indge, and jury, over those who have given him a fair trial, because he has been convicted of a crime.

INTERESTING FROM BERNEDA -The brig Swan, Captain Pierce arrived yesterday from Bermuda, with papers to the 11th inst. The Royal Gazette publishes the following official returns of the population of Bermuda, taken on the 1st of January, 1851, as compared with 1843 :-

	1840	1857.
St. George	1.607	1.801
Hamilton	. 191	1.094
Smiths	442	514
Devenshire		784
Pembroke	2,079	2.245
Paget	867	1.034
Warwick		983
Southampton	. 888	917
Saudys	1,432	1.636
Total	9,900	11.092
Of the above there are :		
Malex	Females	. Total
White 1.965	2.794	4,600
Colored	5.591	6,423
Total	6.995	11.092
	Nower St.	******
Of the same, 9,332 are Episcopalians, 1,018 Wesleyans, 109 Roman Catholics		

productions for the	he sa	me p	eriods		63.	1850.
Sweet pointoes, h	nuche	40	V44274	. 11	26414	24,322
Irish do.	*			13	435	24,94614
Carrots.	W.	400			21000	4,34634
Turnips.	B	. 66.41			656	7,42034
Indian corn.	*				***	924
flarley.	*	4000			0235	2993
Opions.	Ibm.			. 000	685	838.070
Garden vegetables	K. 17	440		171	617	256.136
Tomatoes.	- #4	477			-	19.120
Arrow root, rough	. #	1000		1.110.	5092	864,329
Alces.	4.	43.45		9.00	52	6
The live stock .	PIEC IS	s folk				
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	-	TO CANE			1843.	1850:
Horses		41601			216	239
Muler					12	5
Asses					22	31
Neat cattle					2.101	1,643
Sheep					196	227

Monratory at Sta .- The British ship Infanta, bound to New York, put into Hallfax on the 13th instant, after being sixty-sight days out from Liverpool, land fourteen

AFRICAN PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIALISM-GREELEY ND FOURIERISM ECLIPSED .- The recent conventions in this city, of the clergy and laity of our colored population, have disclosed a wonderful pro-gress of the principles of philosophy and socialism among that interesting class of people. From their various reports and resolutions, it will be seen that they have appropriated the cream of the Fourierites, the essence of the red republican system, and the most important secrets of the Wall street fir ciers. All these elements, in addition to a lot of new principles and new ideas, entirely African, and dyed in the wool, are to be combined for the clevation of the black race of the North, with the ultimate object of the emancipation of their black brethren in the South. When this is accomplished, the next step is to secure the same social, political, and religious rights and privileges to the black man that are enjoyed by the white man—and all in the same community; for it will be seen that these colored philosophers have sense enough to prefer the white man's society, even as bootblacks and oystershuckers, to all the honors of the black republic of the coast of Africa. From the opinions expressed, and the resolutions adopted, at these recent meetings, much important information of the progress, position and dispositions of the free colored population of the North, may be derived. For example, in polities, they declare:-Accident has, on two recent occasions, enabled a few colored men to save the State to the whigs, and the whigs have courteously thanked us by frowns and curses, and by introducing a bill into the State Logislature to appro-priate \$20,000 per annum for our removal to the coast of Guinea.

This "coast of Guinea" seems to be the most terrible of all insults to the "colored Americans." It is worse than Georgia. The idea that he is to be dumped upon the "coast of Guinea," and classified with the "outside barbarians" of that country, is absolutely insufferable. George T. Downing, who appears to be a sort of St. Paul among the brethren. in his report on emigration, says very emphatically that America is good enough for the colored Ameri canst-hat Africa won't do-and that here they intend to stay. They are like the countryman at the breakfast table, who, when asked to take some corn bread, said, "thank ye-wheat bread is good enough for me." Here is the summary manner in which Downing gives the go by to the Ebony line :-We are not to be forced or enticed from our native land. Nay, if they finish their steamships with even more splendor, and make their tables groan with viands more rare than those found in our steam palaces, yet they will

will

"Lay rotting on the seas,"
ere they will be regarded as an inducement for us to leave
our home. The Ebony line is an idea to lull, to satisfy,
to cover over, to smother the sympathy for us, and against
the Fugitive Slave law; but it will signally fail. Aye, even
the magic influence of Henry Clay cannot effect it. We
could suppose that even he would be one of the first passengers in the line, sooner than us, for in Liberia he
might become President, were he not impressed with the
fact that. In a short—very short—time, he will wing his
flight to heaven, or somewhere else.

We are send this pastes to the serious considers."

We commend this protest to the serious considera tion of the Colonization Society, and all concerned. What is the use of ships if the "Colored Americans', wont go ! if, obstinate as Billy Bowlegs, they repose to be removed free of cost, and prefer to stick to the sod.

The views of our "colored Americans" on balls and feasts, the advantages and drawbacks of city life-of policy gambling, porter houses, billiads, and so forth, are far more forcibly presented than any thing of the kind we have ever seen from the white coated philosophers of the Tribune, before the collapse of Fourierism, or the decline of Brisbane and bran bread. The immense saving to be effected from combining their means into a common stock for house-rent, fuel, &c., indicate a pretty clear insight into the more practical doctrines of socialism, without running into the folly of Fourerite phalanxes, which the blacks are ready enough to perceive would be but an enlargement of the social system of the "Old Brewery." the whole, their social recommendations are a vast improvement upon the squash philosophy of Greeley and his school of reformers.

Upon financial affairs, our "colored Americans" are also opening their eyes, and seem to be struck with the brilliant idea that there is nothing like a savings bank for saving money-not a Plainfield or Lehigh Bank-not a common five or six per cent savings bank, which is, according to Prudhon, a sign of misery, but an efficiently organized bank, in which all the depositors should at the same time be shareholders and full participants in all the profits.

A bank of this kind was once attempted by Cato and his fellow servants, upon a Virginia plantation, and the results we give in the following extract, for the edification of our colored financiers:-

Jaca-Well, Cato, we want to draw our money front

Lare—No. win.* dat. Cato?

Laro—Why de bank broke last night

Jack—Who care what de bank do. I tell you I want
ay shah eb de money.

Caro—Well, but I tell you de bank broke.

Jack—I not talken bout dat. I say whar's de

money?

Caro—Why, you cussed fool, don't you know dat when de bank break de money all gone, sartin.

Jack—Well, but whah de debble de money gone to?

Caro—Det's more an dis riggals know. All he know bout it is, dat when white folks bank break de money always lost, and niggals's bank no better dan white folks'.

Jack—Well, whenebalt dis niggals 'gage in bankin agin he hope de debble git him fuss.

Caro—Berry sorry de bank brank, Jack, berry sorry.

In conclusion while it is evident from the land of the lan

In conclusion, while it is evident, from their late meetings, that our colored population are making ratid advances in philosophy, socialism, politics, and the science of banking, we apprehend that their views against Africa and the Ebony line will be ound to be very widely entertained by the "colored Americans," while it is equally manifest that their continuance here can only operate to keep up the trouble on the slavery question. Coupled with the project of a bank, the proceedings of these colored meeting are of the greatest moment.

Movements of Individuals.

VISIT OF AMEN BEY, THE TURESHI ENTOY, AND SPITE, TO THE NAVY YARD, BROOKEAN, -Yesterday, Amin Bey and suite visited the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, in order to complete his tour of the public works and arsenals of the United States. He was received at the yard by Commander Mercer, U. S. N., who regretted that Captain Salter, U. S. N., Commandant of the yard, not having been advised of the bonor of the visit, was temporarily absent in the city. Amin Bey replied that, having taken a forunl leave of the President of the United States, he wished to make his visit entirely of a private character. and desired that all salutes and ceremonies should be dispensed with, which was, of course, complied with His Excellency, the Envoy of the Ottoman Porte, then proceeded to inspect the dry dock, engines, guns, ship kc., and was particularly pleased with the beautiful granite dock, and the spiendid engine which pumps the water out when a ship is docked. He was also much gratified with a look at "Old Ironsides," he having been on heard her when she was in commission in the Medierranean-he is well acquainted with her history. Amin

Bey proceeds to Boston this evening.

J. M. Jenez, of Galveston, Texas, sulled, yesterday, in the steamer Asia, as a delegate from Texas to the World's

Fair, in London.

James C. Bunn. Esq., Boston; R. W. Lowher, New York; Andrew Thompson, Ashland; D. D. Chandler, Roston; Alex. McGens, Baltimore, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Union Pisce Hotel.

Hon. S. Foote, U. S. Senator, Vermont: Hen. Mahlon Dickerson, New Jersey; Hon Ellis Lewis, Lancaster, Pa.; Richard Owens, Santa Fe; W. F. Sunth, Lieut Topographical Engineers; Wm. P. Goosthue, Salem; Mr. and Mrs. Glassford, Montreal; H. G. Thomas, U. S. Navy; J. R. J. Paniel, North Carolina; W. P. Pkillips, Salem; O. P. Ramsdell, Buffalo; Dr. A. Crane, New Orleans; Mrs. Gen. Green and family, Boston; G. W. Miller, Montreal; R. A. Patterson, Richmond, Va. sere among the arrivals at the Irving House yesterday.

H. Haydrek, Phila.; W. Montgomery, Conn.; J. P. Sheldon, Wisconsin; Ed. Chanberian, Beston; S. C. Mitchill, Phila., were among the arrivals yesterday at the American.

Geo. Peabody, Raitimore; C. T. Flatt, Phila.; B. F.

the American.

Geo. Peabody, Baitimore; C. T. Piatt, Phila; B. F. Peters, do.; W. V. Beyle, Phila; H. Winder, do.; G. Marding, Boston; C. E. Deugies, New York; M. Warner, to., were amount the payivals yesterday at the Astor.

Cirque de Paris at Niblo's

Nible's gave brilliancy to the re-opening of the house by the French equestrian artists, combined with the best performers of Mr. Welch's performers of Mr. Welch's celebrated American troupe The audience was exceedingly fashionable; and, it was computed that not less than four thousand five hundred persons were present to enjoy the truly interesting, and in some respects, very wonderful performances. Seats were erected upon the stage, which gave a charming coup d'eil to the spectators, who entirely surrounded th arena. In consequence of the impossibility, as we learned, of having a rehearal, the music was ineffective, and out of place in some instances, but this fault will be entirely obviated to-night, and during the future performances. However, the variety and excellence of the ealadies and gentlemen as peasants, was very beautiful. and the figures were admirably executed highly trained herses answering the demands of the riders very beautifully and faithfully. It was indeed a ballet of horses. The pretty little Elouise attracted next the attention of the house; and Wallett, the celebrated jester of Astley's, in London, then received a warm welcome, and gave intimations of the wit within him, of which the public are certain to know more hereafter. Among the other perform of merit, the very remarkable dexterity of one of the artists, with two large cannon balls, drew down the apthe grace of the zephyr in giving to this astonishing performance a unique and highly pleasing character. It cannot be adequately described. The Brothers Loisset distinguished themselves in all their exhibitions; and little Baptist at once became the pet and favorite of the ouse, from the beginning to the close of the evening winning the warmest applause. He was called out again very entertaining; and when he declared that flogging in the navy enght to be abolished in the navy and introto Congress, he was greeted with shouts of approbation. His hits at Barnum and others were relished

Caroline Loyo, however, proved the great feature of the occasion. At first she appeared in a riding habit of black silk velvet, upon one of the most beautiful animals ever seen in any country, and one trained with such skill that we think we can trace in the perfection of the work the genius of Baucher himself, who has no equal in the art. The Atar Gull of F. Loisset is a more striking instance of success, for popular appreciation; but the points of that noble and intelligent horse were less admirable than those of Frisette, that perfect pattern of a rare race. Caroline Loyo managed her entertainment very finely, and in the poetry of the exhibition was perfect, displaying easegrace, dignity, and the utmost self-possession. The most enthusiastic plaudits were bestowed upon her, which were renewed vehemently when she again appeared on the white horse, Jupiter. Here she displayed that bold style of the greatest écuyère of Paris, which she unquestionably is. The public were startled by the execution of the act, and in it beheld splendid evidences of the other great accomplishments to be witnessed in future

Taken altogether, a more brilliant entertainment of the kind was never seen in this country; and the thousands who were present left the establish that they had had an opportunity of seeing an entertainment such as would be deemed great, even in Paris. Such an enterprise will be warmly encouraged on Broadway as long as it continues with such attractions.

The Perils of the Sea.

ARRIVAL OF THE SHIP WARREN FROM GLASGOW, AF-TER A PASSAGE OF ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN DAYS The ship Warren, Capt. Lawton, arrived at this port last night, from Glasgow, after a passage of one hundred and seven days. She had a perilous passage, and the wonder

that she ever reached port. is that she ever reached port.

She left Glasgow on the 7th of December, with two cabin and fifty-eight steerage passengers, who have arrived in good health. Nothing serious occurred until the 12th, when, in lat. 54 28, Ion. 16 30, the Warren experienced a heavy gale from the SW., which ended, on the 14th, in the NW., which damaged bulwarks, &c.
On the 19th, in lat. 51 58, Ion. 18 00. she experienced

nother heavy gale from NW., but sustained little or n damage. On the 31st, in lat. 49 00, lon. 32, she experienced another heavy gale from SW., which ended in the NW At 6 A M, while laying to heading to the SW . a heavy sea struck the bowsprit, which carried it away near the night heads, taking with it the head of the fore mast, foretopmast, and all attached to it, with head of maintopmast, topgallantmast, &c., damaging bulwarks,&c On the 3d of January, in lat. 48, lon. 32 50, the W. exerienced still another heavy gale from the N. W. 6th, when in lat. 47 13, lon. 36 35, at 2 A. M., the wind changed suddenly from S. W. to N. W., taking the ship full aback. This last blow ended in a fourth or fifth terrible gale. On the 7th, in lat. 46 39, lon. 36 42 while laying to the captain observed that his rudder stock was sprung. Every method possible was imme-diately taken to secure it, but in vain. At midnight, the rudder was so far gone, and the surges were so great, that rudder was so far gone, and the surges were so great, that fears were entertained as to the extent of the damage to the stern post and rudder trunk. He soon ascertained his fears were not without cause; the pumps were set to work, and he found that the ship leaked more than usual. Soon after we heard it forcing its way in by the rudder trunk. All hands then commenced lightening the ship by threwing overboard pig iron, sacks of barley, &c. On the 5th, the gale continued and veered to the S. W. On the 6th there was no abstement in the gale. On the 10th the gale was more moderate, and the captain and

crew communeed fitting a steering apparatus out of a spar. It was soon completed, and put in operation over the tafferel; but it did not answer the purpose, as the sea the interest but it dig not answer the purpose, as the sea was veay rough.

On the 11th, they commenced making and fitting a rudder, out of a heap cable. On the 22d, the radder was completed and fitted to its place, the weather having be, a quite moderate. On the same day lat 42 15 lon 24 2), spoke bark Agnes, of and for London, the commander of

be, a quite moderate. On the same day, lat. 42 15 lon. 24 29, spoke bark Agnes, of and for London, the commander of which ki, 'elly offered any assistance they required. The ship being 'cell found in spars, rigging, salls, water and provisions, did not require any assistance, but of course thanked the commander for his kind offer.

The Warren was from the 6th to the 22sl of January, without a rudder, and in that time was striven from lat. 47 13, lon. 26 55, to lat. 42 15, lon. 24 29; the wind, during that time, was from all noints of the compass, blowing a gale the greater fart of the time.

On the 23d of February, in lat. 24 25, lon. 40 20, the W. bourded the brig Arab, of Aberdeen, for Liverpool, the commander of which supplied her with 100 gallons of water. It was very thankfully received.

On the 11th of March, lat. 36, 27, lon. 64, 46, she boarded the schooner Agnes of Ellsworth, Capt Lord, from Portland for Matanzas, who supplied the W. with sixty mackerel, one-third of a barrel of potatoes, one-third of a barrel of colons, forty gallons of water, one-dailon lump of and twenty-five pounds of coviage and spunyara.

On the 21st, in lat. 29, 20, lon. 69, 20, the W. spoke and

third of a barrel of conons, forty gations of exchage and spunyars.

On the 21st, in lat. 29, 20, lon. 60, 20, the W. spoke and was boarded from the whaleship Isnac Howland, of and for New Redford, Capt. West, who kindly supplied the W. with two barrels of beef and pork, two barrels of potatoes, twenty galions lamp oil, and a quantity of tobacco, Capt. West bearded the Warren in person. He learning our situation and the time we had been at sea, the milk of human kindness flowed from his heart, and he presented the passengers with a few luxuries, for which, thanks were she serred upon him.

The Warren has proceeded from lat. 42°, 15°, lon. 24° 20°, to near Sandy Hook, with a radder constructed from a hemp cable. The reader can better imagine than describe the situation of the W. and her living cargo, in making a winter passage under the above circumstances. Thus placed in so many perflows situations, the cargo shifted or broke loose from its stowage; and in consequence of many leaks being through the decks and sides, many parkages of goods were changed from one place to another, to free them from danage as much as possible. Had the W not been one of the best sea vessels now affect, she would not have survived the gales. affort, she would not have survived the gales

Domestic Miscellany.

The office of the Collector of Lancaster, Pa., was robbed, on the 21st inst., of \$1.430.

Edward D. Cook has been arrested at Boston for stealing a key belonging to the United States mail bags. He was an engineer on the Vermont Central Railroad.

John Keese, Auctioneer.—James Cooley will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of Household Purniture at the residences of families, or will receive it for sale at the expectous rooms, N7 and N7 Broadway, corner of White street. Cash advances on all consignments. Millinery and Dress-Making. Mrs. Groom, 25 % and 26 Brandway, begs leave to inform her from an at the public that the is now prepared with the latest and most fashionable style of goods, equal to those of any other stabilishment in the city. The Paris and London fashions received every week.

Matchless Hats almost given away .- The hate of Knox, the manufacturer, No. 125 Fulton errorses every attractive quality to recommend them to taste and discernment made of the finest materials artistic and workmanlike manuer, and yet are so the workmanlike manuer, and yet are so the work of the finest materials artistic and workmanlike manuer, and yet are so that the workmanlike manuer.

A Gold Pen from Goldsmith's Writing

Lace Capes—E. H. Newman, 331); Brondway, offers a splendid lot of Louis Napoleon lace capes, from \$52 to \$3, being about half the usual Prices—also lace eleves, same style, \$1; a lot of thread lace collars (Honiton patters) 50 cents. A beautiful assortment of Swiss flowarings very chesp.

Elegant Wedding Cards, Spiendid Bridal Barelopes of the latest and most fashionable patterns; also, beautiful Silver Door Flates, engraved in old English, German text, autique, and writing atyles, at EVERDELI, 8, 302 Broadway, corner of Donne street and No. 2 Wall street.

"Sunny Climes and Starry Skies."—A rare seriment of Zephyr Ceats, the fivest kind of graze lines, itable for Saratings or Nowport. Gents going South should, lyast, see them. Copper of Narson and Brehman expects.

Hats Unrivalled .- Gonin's Establish may now wall be tomed the vanguard of the Hat Trade is the United States. His exquisite four dollar Spring Style fe 1801, and its brilliant medifications for young men, &c., hav-set that question at rest; and the public have, by their generous patronage and warm approval, countersigned the appeal made to their taste and judgment. GENIN, 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

Portable Dressing Cases.—The most com-plete and elegant article now manufactured, having every requisite for a gentleman's toilet, in the least possible space. A liberal discount to wholesale dealers. SANDERS, 147 Broadwap, corner of Liberty street, and 387 Broadway.

Watches and Gold Pens.-If you wish to purchase a Watch at a reasonable price, call on J. Y. Savage, No. 92 Fulton street, who has a first rate stock to select from. Or if you want a durable Gold Pen, buy an Ever-Pointed Richelleu, which is warranted perfect.

Pocket and Pen Knives, Razors, Tollet Cutlery, &c.—The undersigned call the attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, which is the most com-plete in the city. SAUNDERS, 17 Breadway, corner of Li-berty street, and 37 Broadway.

Comb Factory, 387 Broadway.—Ladies are respectfully invited to examine this choice selection of dress combs; the variety is, beyond all doubt, the greatest in the city, comprising the most beautiful open work in shell and buffalo horn. Combs repaired and made to evider.

A. & J. SAUNDERS. Dr. James W. Powell, Oculist, Aurist, &c.

sonthuse to devote his attention exclusively to disease of the Eye and Ear, from 9 to 4 o'clock, daily, at the rame offices he has occupied for the last 7 years, 261 Broadway, entrance by the contract of the contract of the Eye, 3d edition, price 30 cents.

St edition, price 50 cents.

Clirchugh's Wigs and Toupees have been for year, and still continue, to be the prevailing mode of the United States. Their precise and close fit, their extreme lightness and elasticity, their freedom from all pressure, their classic and elegant arrangement, give them all the charms of nature's own handicraft. Only call and examine them at 179 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Howard's Hotel.

Wigs and Toupees.—Persons wishing a very superior Wig or Toupee should call at Batchelor's celebrated Wig factory, No. 4 Wall street. They will find perfectly underestands all their requirements; no matter how difficult, he never fails to fit the head; in fact he knows his business, and makes a business of it. Copy his address, and

Watts' Nervous Antidote is not a Miracle. Christ raised the dead. This only prevents their dying; my faith, in its wonderful health restoring power, is second only to my faith in God's justice, and may I receive that justice only here and hereafter, as I speak my honest opinion, based upon experience with regard to it. I believe it a positive cure in consumption, and in all nervous diseases, excepting apopleay, having never had a patient, and but one in paralysis, which was a wonderful evidence of its power on the nerver, but innumerable in all others. Talbot Watts, M.D., 410 Greenwich street. Depot 107 Nassau street. \$1 a bottle, \$9 per dosen. N.B. The poor attended and supplied gratis, between 9 and 12 M., at Greenwich street.

Gouraud's Liquid Hair Dye will convert gray or red hair to a fet black or brown, the instant it is applied, literally dying the hair the instant it is applied, with out staining the skin. Warranted, or no pay taken. Found only at Dr. Feliz Gourand's old established depot, 67 Walkes street, first store from Broadway.

quid Hair 15pc, so celebrated in London, Paris, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, etc., can only be pro-cured genuine at the manufactory, 4 Wall street, New York. The public must beware of counterfeits. See my various diplomas. It is for sale, wholesale and retail, or applied.

Gouraud's Italian Medicated Soap cures pimples, freekles, cruptions, chaps. &c. Poudre Subtile gradicates hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, for pale lips and cheeks. Blair Restorative, Lily White, &c., at the old established depot, of Walker street, near Broadway, and T. R. Callender's, 88 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Hutchings' Vegetable Dyspepsia Bitters .. Hitchings Vegethere is steadily increasing in reputation, by the wonderful cures it is daily effecting, those who are suffering from this terrible complaint, and esire prompt relief, should procure the Bitters at once. The principal office for its sale is at 122 Fulton street, where retail agents can obtain it on favorable terms.

Oppression after Meals.—Does the food, taken into your stomach, seem to lie like lead there? If so, the stomach requires a gentle stimulus. That stimulus, in combination with a wholesome alterative principle, you will find in RING'S Restorative Bitters. No matter how feeble

Phalon's Magic Hair Dye, to color the hair or whiskers, the moment it is applied, without injury to the hair or skin. It can be washed immediately without disturb-ing the color, and has no had odor. It is applied, or sold, at Phalon's Wig and Toupee manufactory, 127 Broadway. For sale in the city and country by druggists generally.

MONEYMARKET. WEDNESDAY, March 26-6 P. M.

This has been a very heavy day in Wall street. Some of the large holders of fancy stocks looked as blue as indigo; but it is our impression that they have been more frightened than hurt. Reading was the great card to day among operators, and prices fell off considerably The transactions amounted to about four thousan shares, principally for eash. One lot of two thousand shares was sold at 56, by the party who paid 50, for one thousand shares, seller twelve months, a few days since The market, to-day, opened at 56, and closed at 54, a decline of two per cent. The bears in this fancy, must be cautious how they manage, or the bulls will eatch them The fall has been very great within the past ten daysarge enough to satisfy any moderate bear; and it would be well for speculators for a fall, to pause before involvng themselves much deeper in the downward movement The failure of a large operator in Philadelphia, has un doubtedly had a depressing influence upon this market to-day. The party aliuded to, has operated extensively in Reading and Morris; but his recent operations in these fancies, have not been very heavy. Reading Rallroad ha had the most hammering lately, and some of the heaviest bears in the street have been down on it hard. They have succeeded in depressing it materially. The other cles have, under existing circumstances, been well sus tained, and the probability is that prices have pretty nearly touched bottom. Comparatively, most of the rule low, and are in strong hands, although not well distributed. The brokers are large holders, and as soon as away there will be, without doubt, quite a let up in prices, and perhaps a speculative movement of some im-portance. This, however, depends so much upon cir-

husband without the wife's consent.

The following important reductions have been made

on Ohio canal tolls, upon flour, wheat, whiskey, and articles of produce generally. except corn, upon which the reduction at this time is less. The tolks are to be seven mills for 100 lbs. for the first 100 miles, and four mills for the second 100 miles, and not to exceed \$1 per 1000 lbs. for any distance on the canal. with a reduction of thirty per cent on those rates on produce from Newark to Cleveland, and forty per cent from Columbus to Gereland-salt and fish the same rates; on merchandisc twelve mills per mile, and not to exceed \$1.70 per 1,000 lbs, for any distance. with a like reduction of thirty and featy per cent, as above. The toils on lumber are also

materially reduced. The Commissioners of the District of Northern Liberties have passed an ordinance authorizing a conditional subscription of \$500,000 to the stock of the Pennsylvania Railread. This sum, added to the million and a half recently subscribed by the city of Philadelphia. renders it certain that the three millions required by the company will speedily be made up, and the road vigerously processed to completion. The bonds of the district are to be issued, redeemable at thirty years, bearing six per cent interest, and are to be received, by the company as so much cash, and we have no doubt that they will be worth it, for the credit of the Northern Liberties is equal to that of any other municipal corporation in the Union. The committee appointed by Governor Towns, of Georgia to examine into the state of the treasury, public deld, &c., during the interegnum of the Legislature,

have made their report, from which we gather the following in relation to the State finances:-

Total means for the year ending Oct. 20, 1850. 700,024 50 Distursements during same period 149,672 75 Balance on hand Feb. 17. 1851 \$204.247 82 The public debt of the State amounts to \$1,829,072 22.

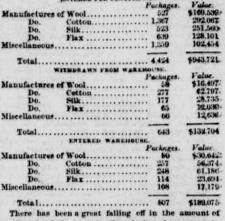
and the bonds have from eighteen to twenty years to run. The committee recommend that the surplus in the treasury be applied to the purchase of the residue of sterling bends sold in London, amounting to \$72,000, if it can be accomplished on fair terms; if not, then they suggest the redemption of some home securities.

Its dollar notes are now eleculating, on a counterfeit

plate of the Miners' Bank of Pottsville, altered to Trade men's Bank. The counterfeit has the word "Ten" printed in the corners the genuine has the figures 10; on the coun-terfeit the vignette is a female figure looking to the left, the genuine, a figure of Liberty, with her face to the right, and an eagle by her side. On the counterfeit, the side figures are a female head—on the genuine, a head of Franklin on the right, and a full length female figure on of the counterfeit note-on the genuine, none.

The annexed table exhibits the quantity and value of foreign dry goods entered at this port for consumption and for warehousing, and the quantity and value withdrawn from warehouse, for the week ending the 20th in-

MOVEMENTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS



goods entered for consumption during the past week. For the week ending the 13th inst., the entries were va lucd at \$1.689,668; last week, only \$1.076.425. The probability is that the weekly returns for the rest of the season will show a steady decline in the importations. Thus far the receipts of foreign dry goods have been larger than for a corresponding period in any previous season, notwithstanding which prices have been well sustained throughout.

Trade is dull for private sales, and fears are entertained

that the regular spring demand will be lighter than usual. The sales of woolien goods have, as yet, for the

eason, aggregated a much larger amount than last, the California demand excepted, which this year is very light. To California, at the present moment, there is scarcely anything shipping. Credit is generally refused to those shipping for that market, and all transactions must be on cash terms. Last year, at this time, a large amount of dry goods was shipped for San Francisco Woollens and cottons are alike dull, from the absence of all active demand, except at auction, where goods, espe cially French goods, are crowding, to the injury of private trade and the depreciation of prices. Taking these auctions into account, foreign goods have sold more extersively than domestic. We learn from England that wool has declined there; and there are symptoms here of a shading in prices of the medium and higher grades, owing to the diminution of the demand. Manu facturers are limiting their productions materially The markets for cotton and wool are neither so firm as they have been, and no confidence is felt in their being sustained; this, coinciding with a lax demand, induces holders of stocks to offer freely. There are some indications of a coming demand, in the arrival of Western dealers, and jobbers are selling more briskly Unblenched sheetings and shirtings are not active, but a fair business is doing. Prices are irregular, and favor the buyer. Bleached shirtings and sheetings are more inquired after for the western trade, but the heavy stock induces an anxiety to sell, which affects prices. Drills being low in stock, are firm, with a limited demand for browns, but blues are active. Osnaburghs continue firm with a light stock and steady demand. Denims are limited in demand; the stock is fair, and prices unchanged. Stripes are inactive, and without change in asking rates Ticks are in very light request, and prices unchanged printing cloths have been large, at a decline of 1/4 a Me-At Providence, the market is reported dull, and prices easier. Prints are heavy, with a demand very light for the senson, and a great accumulating stock. The stock of spring styles is now at its highest, as there is very little nore to come ferward manufacturers being engaged on fall styles. Ginghams are selling briskly, and ahead of arrival, the supply being insufficient for the immediate demand. Lawns are in fair demand, and prices steady Cotton pantaloonery is dull at drooping prices. Mouselinde lain are in good demand. freely taking up all new supplies. Cloths are heavy. The demand is light for lov grades. Fancy spring styles of woollens are offering at rather lower prices. Fancy and black cassimeres have commenced selling more briskly this week, both to clothiers and jobbeas. Sheeps grey's are firm, with a very small stock, but are without inquiry. Satincts are dull except for blues, and prices are rather easier. Medium. grades of tweeds are active and firmer, but low grades are dull and heavy. There are a large number of buyers on here from neighboring cities attending the austion sa the offerings of French goods attracting them. They will be here all the week, and a large auction business will be done. The prices realising are below previous current rates at private sale, and are the inducement to buyers. There is a large gathering, and free bidding; but there is no competition so as to run up prices. Caution in buy ing seems the order of the day, as the present expectation is, that lower prices will rule for the remainder of the

portance. This, however, depends so much upon circumstances that one week may change the whole complexion of things, and bring about different results.

The recripts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port to-day, smounted to \$150,940; payments, \$56,637.

22—balance, \$3,770,946 58.

The steamship Asia, for Liverpool, carried out \$706,500 in specie, of which \$506,000 was in American halves, \$75,000 in half dollars, \$125,900 in Mexican dollars, and £100 in sovereigns.

A bill has been reported to the Massachusetts Legislature by a joint committee, which proposes to exempt real testate, either lands or houses, from liability for the debts of the owner, contracted after the passage of the law, to be considered assets in the hands of an executor for the portant reductions have been made

15. that lower prices will rule for the remainder of season.

\$7000 Indiana State 5° 81 100 abs Habites State 5° 100 City 5°, 70 102 100 C 560 35 4 560 55 4 560 55 4 560 55 4 560 55 5 560 55 5 560 55 5

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA - NEW YORK, and Philadelphia direct—United States Mail Line.—Through in 4½ hours, via New Jersey Railrand. Pare dured to \$3 for first-class, and \$2.00 for second-class. Leave New York at 6.4 M. from foot of Courtlands street; and 9.4 M. and 5 P. M., from foot of Liberty street. Leave Philadelphia at 6 and 2 A. M. and 5 P. M., from the foot of Walnut street.

JOHN ALLEN'S AMERICAN INLAND PASSAGE. Line, Licensed by Government for the Pretection of Enigrants and others—office. 107 Coder street. New York-forward passengers and their baggage daily, at the lowest rates, to any part of the West or Southwestern States, or the Canadas. The subscriber would state that he has been engaged in forwarding to the West measily thirty years, and is still honored with the confidence of business men, and also of the most emissaid men. and highest in office of Church and State. JOHN ALLEN, 157 Codar street.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS-TO DAGGERREOTYPE ARTISTS undersigned offer for ania reclusive patient rights for sounties or etties, of their latent Talbutypu process to take pictures on paper, with full instructions in the art, at very reasonable prices, which will enable persons to eages in this interesting art in a legal way, without ransing the risk, of interesting art in a legal way, without ransing the risk, of interinging upon the rights of others, as it is full art, without announ unprincipled persons see practising the art, without bating made any arrangement. The art of the Palent, and when we still proceed as soon as nufficient proofs are collected. Address, post page 18. ANGENHEIM, Philadelphia.

DAGUERREOTYPE—THE SCALE PLATES.—THESE plates are warranted to be perfect, and to give to the Daguerrian impression a richer tone than any others. They are sold with the privilege of returning any of them that would fall to give entire satisfaction. Address Victor Hishop. 20 Maidea Isne.

CALIFORNIA.

K IRCHHOFF, DE SOLA & CO., COMMISSION MER-chants, San Francisco, California. References—Massra, Griner & Co., St. Thomas, W. L. Moller, Sand & Riora, New York; F. W. Brune & Sons, Baltimore; Goosler & Co., Bas-ton: Fruhling & Greschen, London; John A. Droege & Co., Brumen; Corrison & Co., Brumen; John Mason & Co., Phil-adelphia.

SPRING MILLINERY.

properties and make the course make the first over an arrange and give where a

MADAM TARIN, DROM PARIN, 528 BROADWAY.
Chinces Building, informs the ladies of New York Bushes will open on Thursday, 27th inst., a large suffection of Paris Millinery, Dress Bonnets, Capp. Head Presser, Francis Ribbons, Flowers, &c. Mine. T. also informs the ladden than the infully prepared to assent a resource.